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MERRY MAY.

The Origin of the Name, and
the Customs of the
Month.]

How May-Day is Observed in
the Different Countries.

The Fauna Festival—France
and China—The Climate
of Tonkin.

Parisian Points and Para-
graphs.

Special correspondence of THE H. L. D.
PARIS, MAY 1ST, 1884.

May, observes Hugo, is the month
of love: the month whose green robe
becomes every day more ample. The
origin of its name is manifold; some
claim, that it is derived from Maia,
the mother of Mercury, the goddess
of the earth which nourished man;
others, from *marjoribus*, signifying
the growth of vegetable nature so
rapid at this epoch. Again, Romulus
is credited with the origin, from
his having divided the population
into two classes, *maiores* and *juniores*,
directing the latter to be kept in honor of
both. Polymnie relates, that the
name of the present month comes
from Melety, which was born on a
day to associate with Honor and Ben-
eficence. In the Catholic Church,
May is called the Month of Mary; the
chapels are decorated with the choice
of presentation flowers; it is the
month sacred to confessions, to inno-
cence, purity, and youth.

May was placed under the protec-
tion of Apollo, and personified by the
figure of a man between two ages,
clothed with a long robe and ample
sleeves, and carrying a basket of
flowers on his head; a peacock lay at
his feet, with expanded tail, emblem
of flourishing nature. May has ever
been fertile in political crises. Gor-
don and the Egyptian question, have
now arrived at explosion point. In
France the month has been ever rich
in revolutionary movements from the
31st of May, 1793, the first day of the
first act, in the great tragedy of the
revolution, down to the 24th of May,
1873, when a parliamentary revolution
expelled them from the Presi-
dency.

A wet May is reputed to fill barns
and a cold one to empty them. The
gardeners have more than a tradition
that their ideas are the "three Joe
Saints," Mamet, Pancreas and Ger-
vais, that present themselves during
the 11th, 12th, and 13th, of the
month, under the form of a biting
frost which nips many hopes. Fred-
erick the Great believed in the
traditions of the saints; notwithstanding
the robust faith of his gardener,
he directed the orange trees to be
planted out before the unlucky days,
and the result was, the shrubs were
destroyed. The three days in ques-
tion are due in Paris, between the
18th and 15th, and at Lyons, from the
19th to the 20th. It is the Parthenon
arrow of winter, and presumed to
arise from the melting of the snows
in central Europe. In France, no
person would think of changing cloth-
ing till the saints have made their
visit.

May is a month rich in festivals,
and it was so in the ancient world.
However, this is not strange, as all
our fetes are more or less the relics of
Paganism. France has no institution
of May-poles, but she dances round
mats de cocagne every 14th of July.
May day is not appropriated to sweeps
either; that guild is presented with
the whole month of September in-
stead. It was formerly the custom,
now honored more in the breach, in
France, to plant a tree called *mai* on
the first of the month. That observa-
nce is still obligatory at Gasteau-
neuf. On the first of May, too, the
forest guard of Fontainebleau re-
ceived on "the king's table"—a large
flat stone—his dues consisting of
wines, hams, and oaks. At the present
time, the artists generally hold a
pic-nic on that mahogany, wind and
weather permitting, to fete the open-
ing of the annual picture-show at
Paris. And the corporation of gold-
smiths on same day, presented Notre
Dame cathedral with a model of
some noted church. The gift now
takes the form of a cash donation,
since revolutionists display a weak-
ness to melt down all works of art in
precious metal. However, it is only
right to be just. Under Louis XIV.,
especially, who commenced his reign
in abject poverty, and ended all its
glories in profound misery, the court
and nobility melted down their beau-
tifully artistic plate, to convert it into
money. This explains the rarity of
old French plate. During the siege
of 1870-71, and the commune, many
families were forced to sell articles of
plate to the mint, in order to live.

May is still observed as a "ratula-
tion of spring." People make it a
point on the first of the month to go
to the country, to gather flowers in
the fields and cut green boughs: it is
a favorite moment to present old peo-
ple with flowers; infants insist on de-
corating grandmothers' caps with
May blossoms; youngsters in their
tens also exchange flowers trusting
that the language of a bouquet may
find a tongue as well as a thought.
But the month is viewed as fatal to
marriages. Ovid warns widows and
virgins not to light the hymeneal
torch during May, because the *Lem-
uria* fete came off, and such meant,

the laying of the perturbed spirits of
ancestors to rest. We moderns call
them up from the vasty deep, as free-
ly as if only "Sally."

At Lyons, on the first of May, the
printers planted a tree before the resi-
dence of the governor, and each
printer was bound to hang on it, as a
blossom, a stanza of poetry, composed
and set up by himself. Marot con-
descended to supply several members
of the craft with the necessary rhymes.
On the 15th of May, the Roman ves-
tals threw into the Tiber, thirty man-
ikins of old men and crumpled bab-
blers, typical perhaps of the economic
doctrine, that they were a superflui-
ty at nature's table. But Roman
ladies did not do things by halves;
they had their Fauna festival, or the
fete of the Good Goddesses.

Faunus was a lady so famed for her
chastity, that she never raised her
eyes, save to behold her husband.
The latter one day coming home,
found her blind drunk, and scourged
her to death with myrtle rods. Re-
gretting this rash act, the husband
had her plaed among the gods. [The
fete in question commenced at mid-
night—the hour for love feasts. It is
the first "hen party" on record. Only
women were allowed to assist, and if
any domestic animals or barn door
fowls belonging to the male sex, were
on the premises, they were tem-
porarily expelled. Even pictures and
statues of the masculine gender were
veiled. Clodius destroyed the super-
stition; he managed to conceal him-
self in the apartment where the mys-
teries were celebrated, but anxious to
make himself known to his mistress
—Cæsar's wife—he was discovered.
Next day all Rome was in an uproar
at the sacrilege; the fair sex demand-
ed vengeance for the impiety. But
Clodius was a popular leader, and
strong and rich enough, to intimidate
or corrupt the judges. Cæsar was
cited as a witness, as to the escapades
of his wife. He replied, he was
ignorant of them, and as a rule, hus-
bands generally were the last to learn
about their wives' misconduct. "But
then," said the judge, "why have you
reputed your wife?" "Because
the wife of Cæsar must even be above
suspicion."

Curiosity is on tip-toe for the result
of the general meeting of Surz share-
holders, which is to come off on the
29th. It is the belief that the share-
holders will again remain away, so
that not being in number, the project
for adding the English element to the
council, cannot be carried. And
these tactics are to be repeated, till
England be baited to restore the point,
or accord the whole control of Egypt
to France. The French maintain,
the Suez canal has now become a
necessity, also, for them to connect
with their two new realms, Madaga-
scar and French-China.

More than the French believe Eng-
land's right hand has lost its cunning
in Egypt: she is being out-witted del-
iberately by the French, who plainly tell
her to take herself off, and allow them
to replace her, and "teach nations how
to live." The French are delighted
at their new coaling depot at Obock;
this not only, it seems, makes them
independent of Aden, but renders the
latter useless. At Obock, a French
captain has raised every kind of vege-
table it appears in perfection, in two
months; well-water is abundant; and
the neighborhood, with the slight ap-
plication of the "protectorate" prin-
ciple, can tap the whole trade of orien-
tal Africa. What puzzles the French
is, that despite the *Delenda est Carth-
ago*, applied to old John, Egyptian
stocks remain firm, and the English
fiends are to be paid less interest. It
is not unlikely, old maids will go into
mourning over the sweet simplicity
of the three-per-cent.

The union of the Bonapartists, or
in a word the Monarchists, with the
Radicals, bodes no good for the Re-
public. This union of the "carp and
the rabbit," could return a radical
majority to the chamber and so speed-
ily cut short the existence of the third
Republic, and bring to the front some
power that would in return muzzle the
radicals.

A special correspondent of one of
the very few serious journals in
France, who is at Tonkin, and not in
the back-office of the paper, recom-
mends no citizen to come to Tonkin,
at least before three generations. The
advice was superfluous. When a
veritable emigration society—the only
speculation never yet attempted—is
founded in France, to ship emigrants
to Madagascar, Tonkin, or even Tun-
is, not one, but two, kings may be
expected on the throne of France.
Tonkin is not a "dismal," but a
beautiful "swamp," the floors of the
houses are in brick, but such is the
humidity of the soil and climate, that
if an article of clothing falls on the
ground at night it will resemble a
sponge by the morning. Your bed
made up in the morning, will be a
couch of fungi, for mushrooms by
night-fall. At the latter period small
lizards—those reputed friends of man
—molestoos, rats, frogs, jockos, and
other small deer, take possession of
your chamber as a matter of course.
At day-break the sparrows are so
audacious, that they enter by the
chinks of the roof, and perch on your
clothes. All the meat and poultry
served as food, appear to have been
taken out of Noah's ark—the re-
minder decays.

At Hanoi, is the college for the let-
tered, or civil service; it is by public
competition that the offices are filled
up. About 10,000 candidates annu-
ally present themselves; one half of
these are eliminated by the test ex-
amination; the second stage gets rid
of half the balance, and the third
yields 100 candidates, the latter contrib-
ute the twenty candidates required.
These senior wranglers or freshmen,
are nominated to a province, at a

salary that a foot-boy would disdain;
but then, like Turkish pashas, they
are at liberty to find their "extras,"
by squeezing the tax-payers.

The darling sin of the Tonkinoise,
is gambling; thimble rigging is the
game. The acrobats are as plenty as
black berries, and so nimble, that it
would pay to import them. This is
the more urgent, as the new law in
France prohibits children being indur-
berized before the age of sixteen,
when the raw material is of course
useless. The people have all full-
moon features, but of extreme mobi-
lity; they would be tolerable, despite
their astronomical defect, only for
their teeth, so black with betel chew-
ing, as to resemble so many pegs of
charcoal. The children's heads are
shaved, save two black locks, pend-
ing from each side of the sinicopit.
They are well up in French; they
say "Good morning, Captain!" to
every stranger and are so advanced
in western civilization, as next to add
"give us a son."

The home minister is being attack-
ed for prohibiting the bull fights,
when that spectacle was destined to
relieve the poor. In the name of the
prophet, fig! One indignant editor
regrets that France has not the same
liberties as England, where cock-
fights are tolerated for the needs of
charity. The longer one lives, thus
the more one knows.

A husband confessor, he put his
wife in "quarantine," that is, locked
her up in the cellar: her disease was
drink—two women committed sui-
cide together; they shared between
them a loving cup of poison, the terri-
ble nuisance, betting offices, will now
be suppressed; companies are estab-
lished here, as branch agencies of Lon-
don firms, and so deceive the un-
wary: it has been notified, that such
agencies will in England be prosecut-
ed by Scotland yard, and at the same
time, by the prefect de police here.

The *Figaro* newspaper shows in its
office, a carrier pigeon, which arriv-
ed at the cot after two years absence.
It draws no subscribers.

"My dear, I feel so sad, I am get-
ting up to 30." "Do not be uneasy;
since some years my love, you have
been getting away from them."

A footman has resigned; the house
parrot mimicked the bells, and made
sleep impossible.

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Regeneration for Enfeebled Sys-
tems.
Suffering from a general want of force, and its
usual concomitants, dyspepsia and nervous-
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nourishing diet and stimuli of appetite, un-
aided. A medicine that will effect a removal
of the acids obnoxious to renewed health and
vigor, that is a genuine corrective, is the real
need. It is the possession of this grand re-
quirement which makes Hostetter's Stomach
Bitters so effective as an invigorant. For
sale by all druggists and Dealers generally.

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Who want glossy, luxuriant
and wavy tresses of abundant,
beautiful Hair must use
LYON'S KATHAIRON. This
elegant, cheap article always
makes the Hair grow freely
and fast, keeps it from falling
out, arrests and cures gray-
ness, removes dandruff and
itching, makes the Hair
strong, giving it a curling
tendency and keeping it in
any desired position. Beau-
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result of using Kathairon.

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silhouette pictures as they appear from issue to
issue. They will be pleased with the collection.



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on the label of every genuine package of Black-
well's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. Every
dealer keeps this, the best Smoking Tobacco made.
None genuine without trade-mark of the Bull.

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Grade, all warranted as good as any made
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Wheat. The Highest Cash Price paid for Good
Wheat.
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Idaho Bakery, No. 29 Second South Street, H.
G. HUSLER, Prop.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for
Utah County, Territory of Utah.

Territory of Utah, County of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Isaac R.
Robbins, deceased.

Order to Show Cause why order of Sale
of Real Estate should not be made.

IT APPEARING TO THE SAID COURT
by the petition this day presented and
read by Hannah L. Robbins, executrix of the
last will and testament of said deceased,
praying for an order of sale of a part of the
real estate of said deceased, for the purposes
therein stated, to-wit: To pay the debts of
said deceased, and the family allowance, and
the expenses of the settlement of said estate.
It is therefore ordered by the said Probate
Court, that all persons interested in the
estate of said deceased appear before said
Probate Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of
May, 1884, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of
said day, at the court room of said Probate
Court, at the Court House in Provo City,
County of Utah, to show cause why an order
should not be granted to the said Hannah L.
Robbins, executrix, to sell so much of the
real estate of the said deceased as shall be
necessary for the aforesaid purposes, and that
a copy of this order be published at least
once a day for ten successive days, in the
Salt Lake Daily Herald, a newspaper
printed and published in Salt Lake City,
County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.
WARREN N. DUSENBERRY,
Probate Judge.

Territory of Utah, County of Utah, ss.

I, V. L. Halliday, Clerk of the Probate
Court of Utah County, Territory of Utah;
hereby certify that the foregoing is a full,
true and correct copy of the original "Order
to show cause why order of sale of Real Es-
tate should not be made," and now on file in
my office.

Witness my hand and the seal of
said Court, at Provo City, this
15th day of May, A.D. 1884.
V. L. HALLIDAY,
Probate Clerk.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.

OFFICE OF THE ALICE GOLD AND
SILVER MINING CO.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 14, 1884.

Dividend No. 11 of 12 1/2 cents per share
on the capital stock of the company,
amounting to \$50,000, for the quarter
ending May 31st, 1884, was this day de-
clared payable at the Farmer's Loan
and Trust Company, New York City,
June 2d, 1884. Transfer books close May
24th and reopen June 5th.
BENJ. G. RAYBOULD, Secretary.

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caskets always on hand. Undertakers' goods
rent in stock. Bodies taken charge of and
interred. Cemetery lot and graves fur-
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